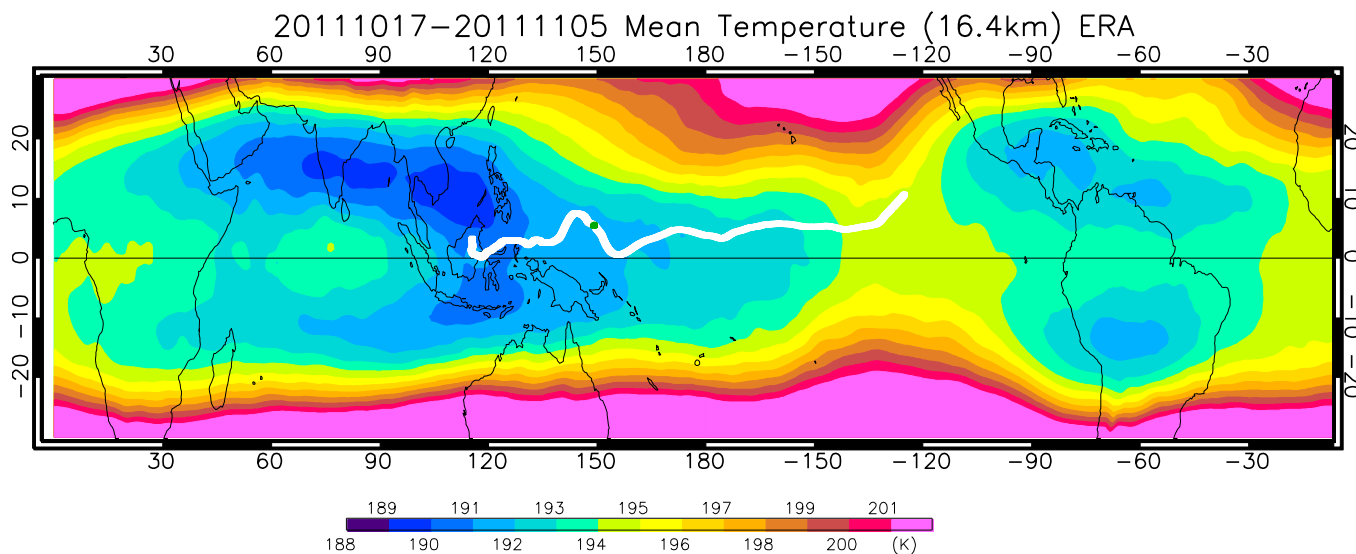
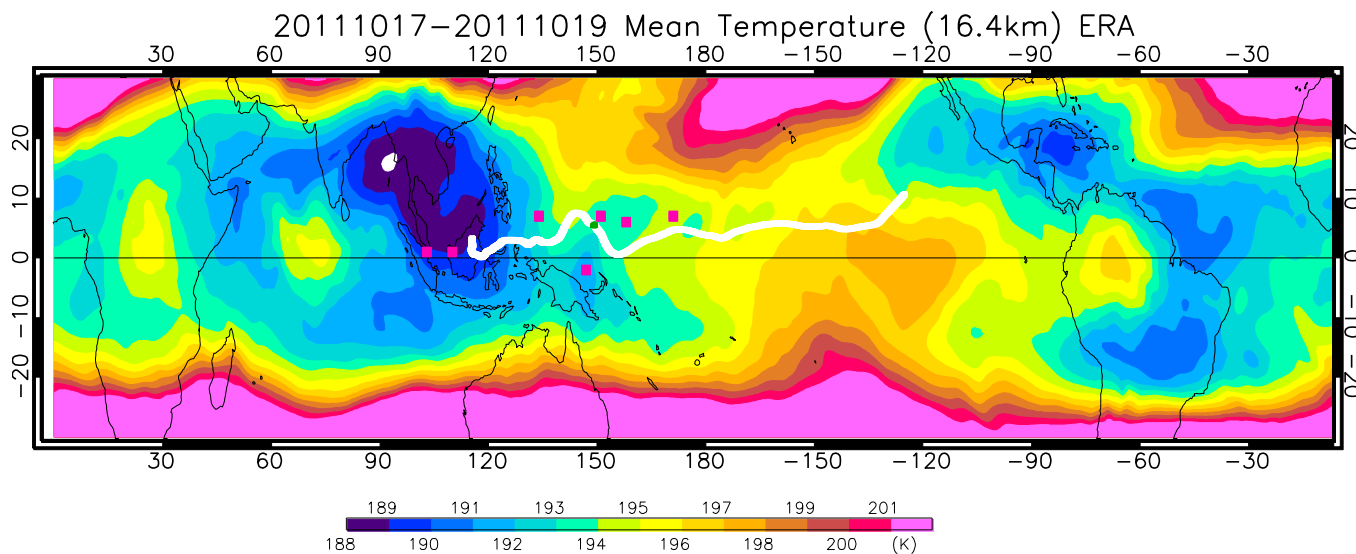


Temperature curtain comparison

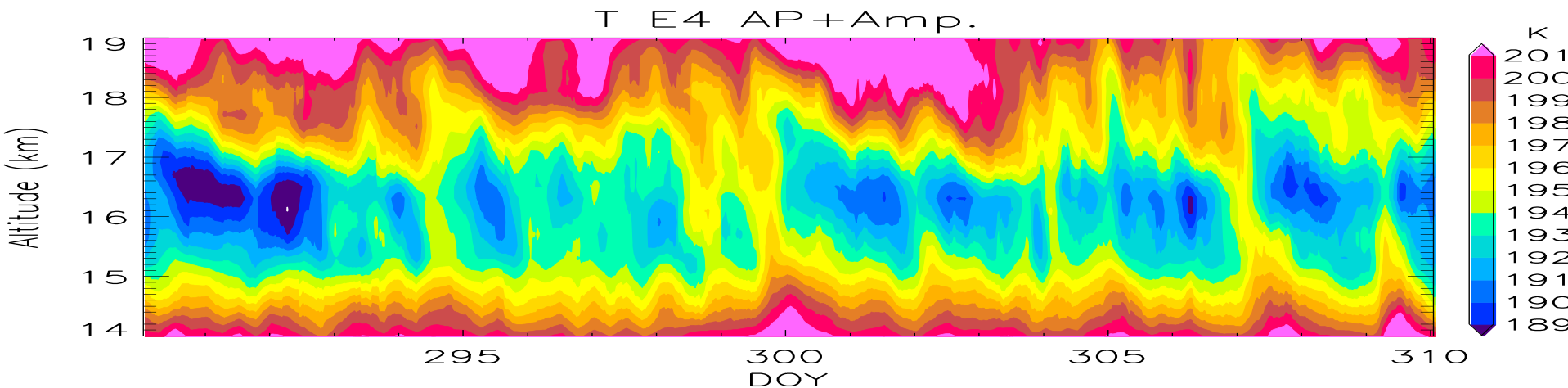
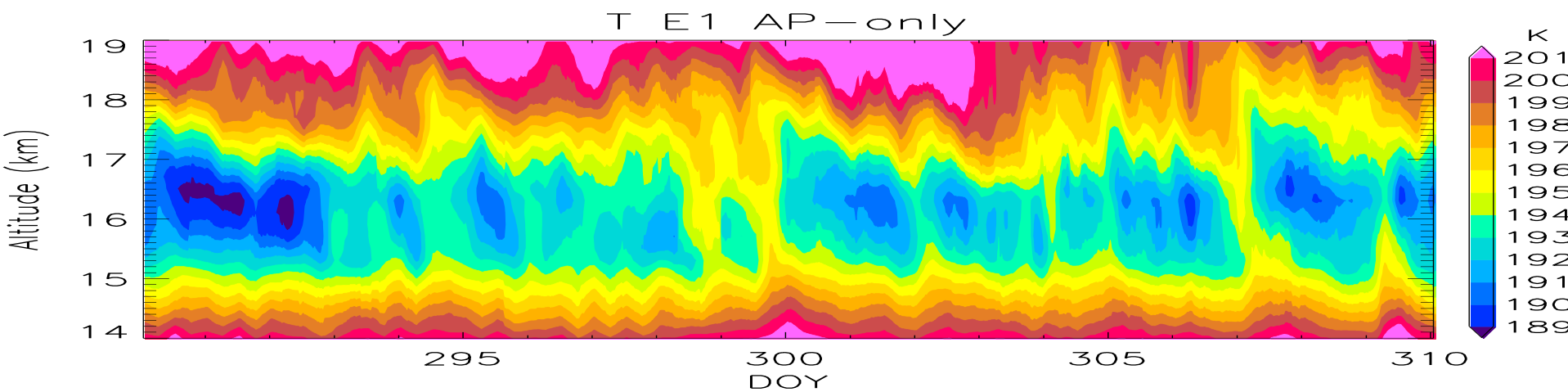
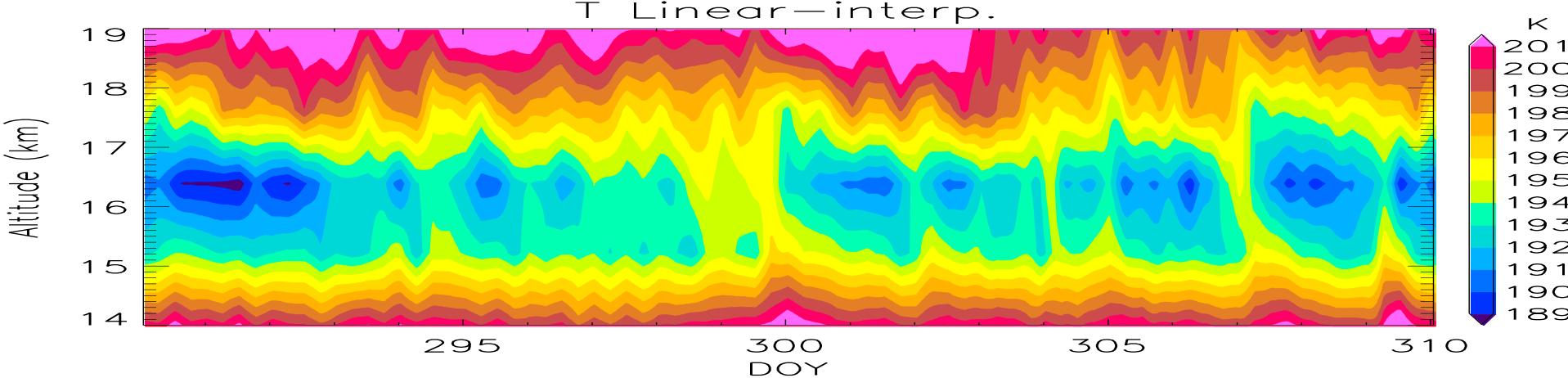
- 20 day back trajectory 2011.10.17-2011.11.05
- Parcel goes eastward forward in time
- COMPARE ..
 - Linear interpolation
 - E1: only wave interpolation (amplitude&phase)
 - E4: wave interpolation + amplification
 - (Linear interp. + Lenny's waves)
- *E1,E4: Sep-Oct-Nov 90 day data were used for FFT
- *E4 : Amplified based on W-Pacific DJF statistics

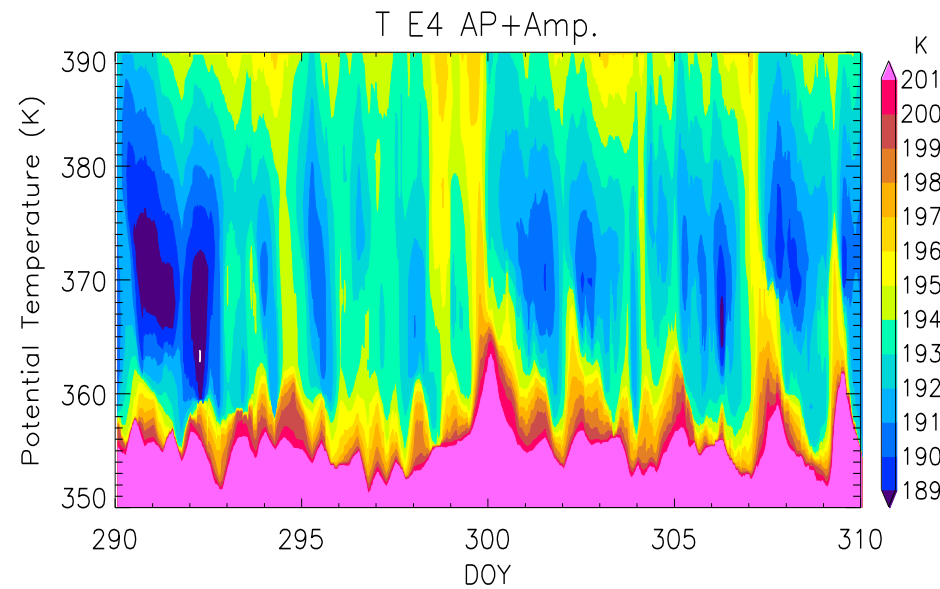
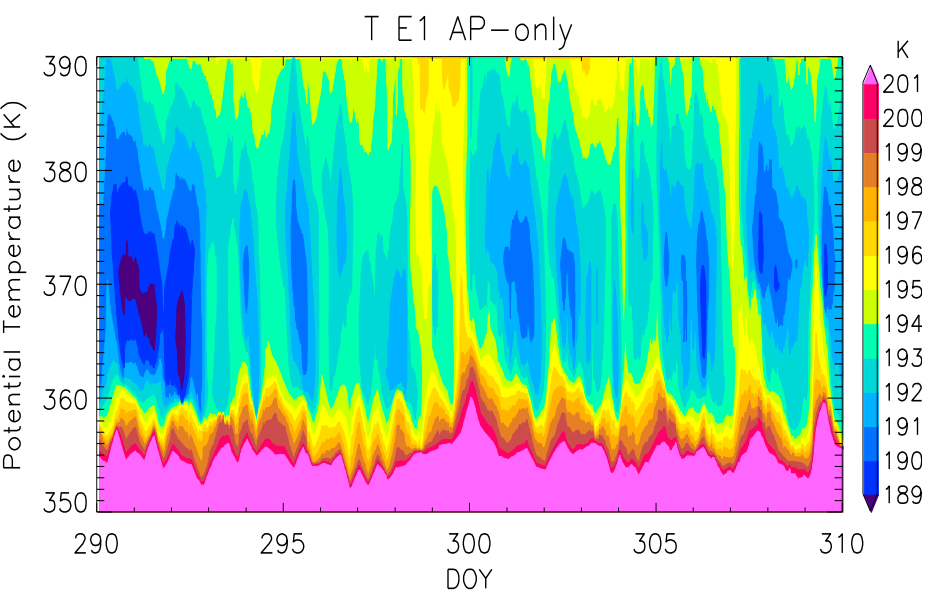
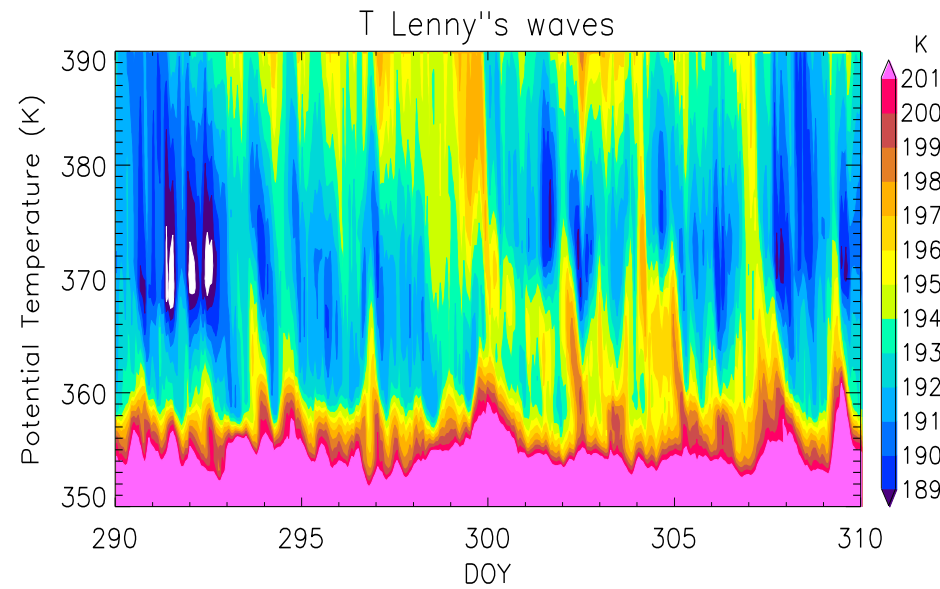
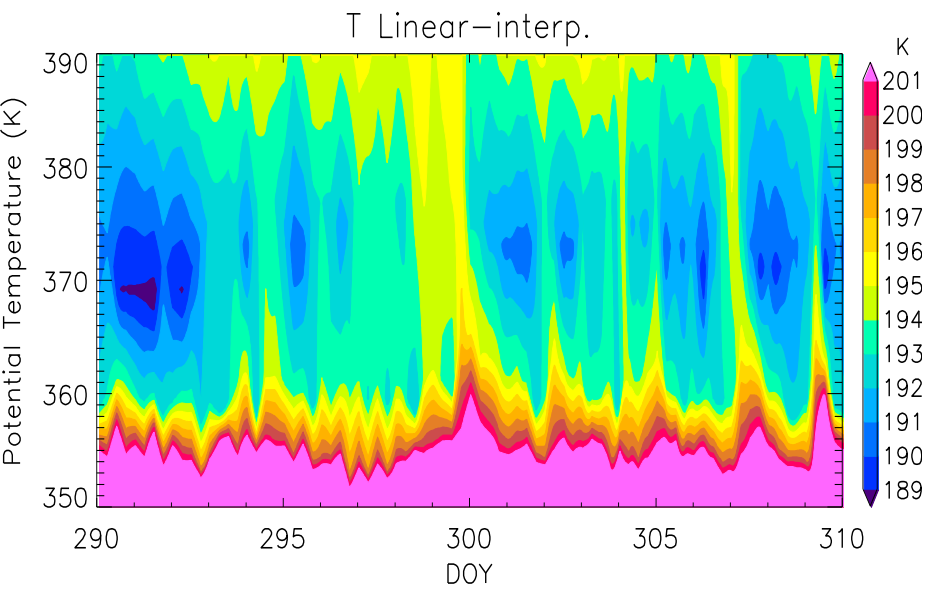


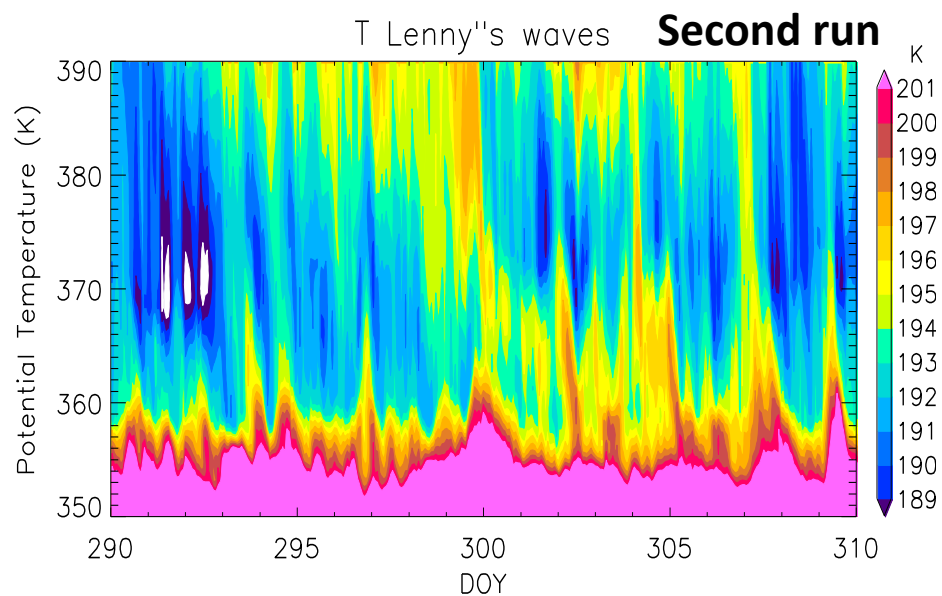
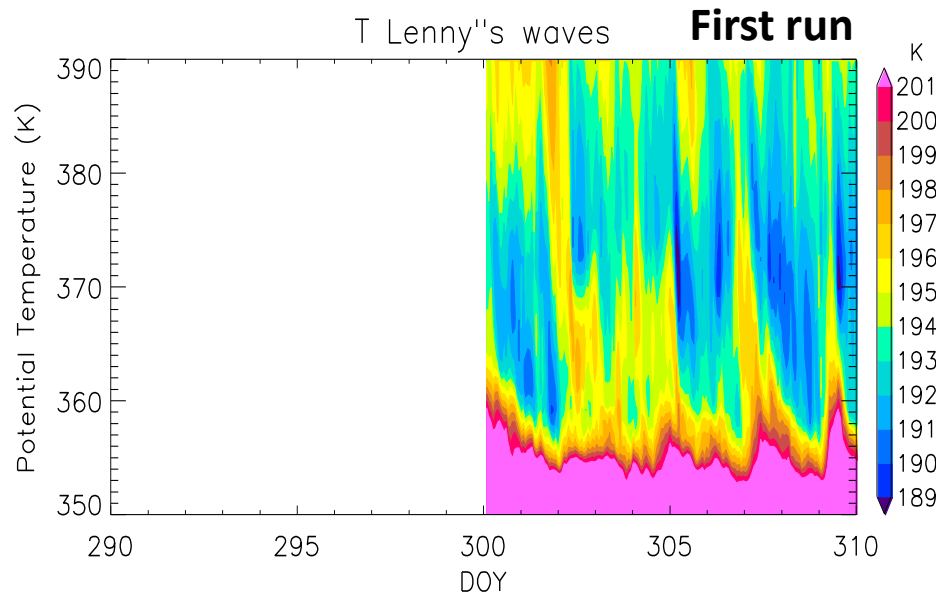
Oct 17-Nov 5:
20 day average



Oct 17-19:
Colder
than average
near trajectory
path
In Maritime
Continent



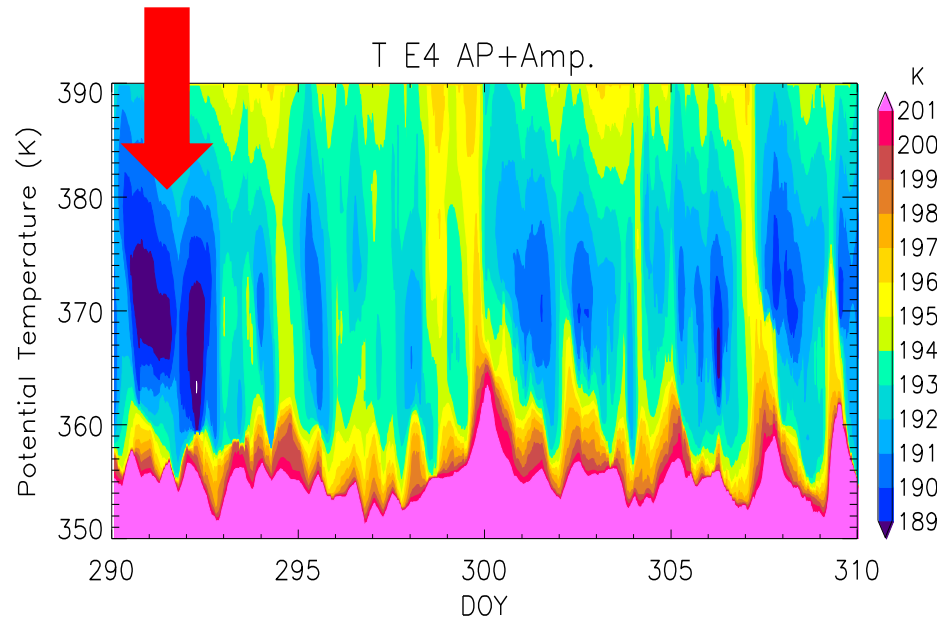




I expect a temperature curtain with Lenny's waves would be different at every run, since wave phases are random.

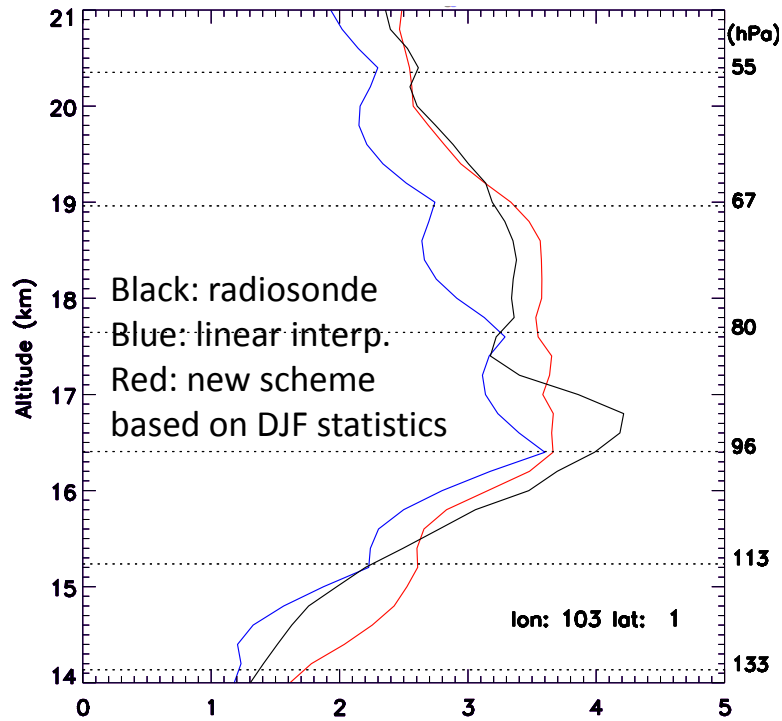
Question arises: Is this reliable?

Are we making Temp. too cold by exaggerating wave amplitudes?

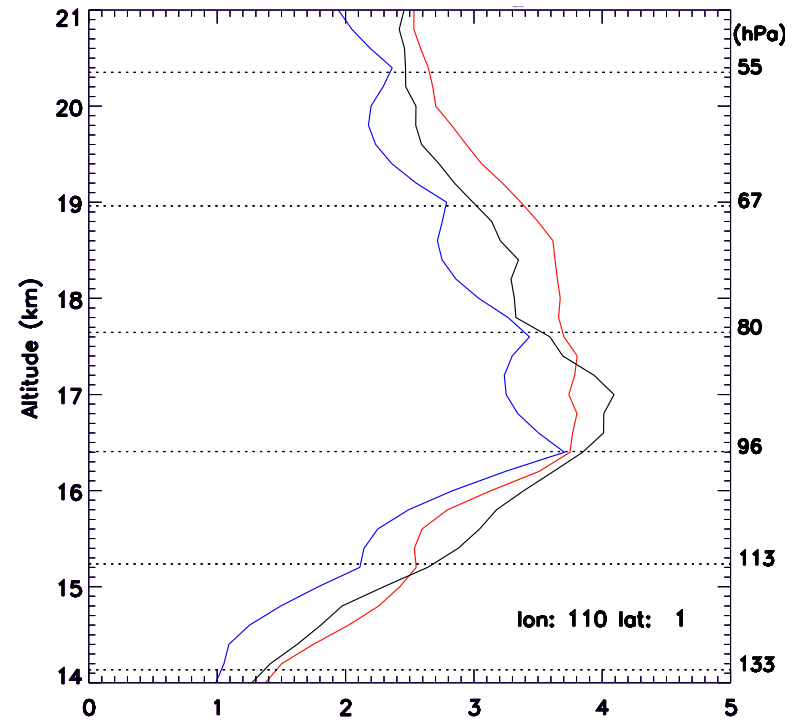


- We'll compare radiosonde obs. and our results (E4) at sonde sites near trajectories in Maritime Continent.

Singapore 2011 Sep-Oct-Nov

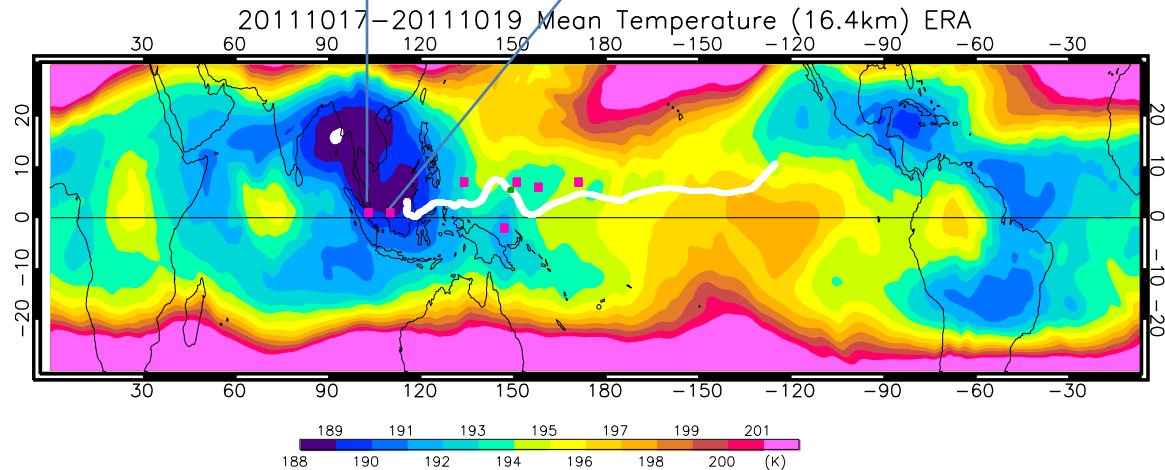


Kuching 2011 Sep-Oct-Nov



Standard deviation (K)

Standard deviation (K)



- Variability from our new scheme based DJF statistics is lower than radiosonde variability in the tropopause.
 - Waves should be stronger in TTL.
 - Real TTL temperatures for DOY 290-292 (Oct. 17-19) along trajectories would probably be colder than our E4 results (if the mean is correct).
- Radiosonde tropopause temperatures for Oct. 17-19 at Singapore and Kuching are colder than E4 results. (not shown here)

Plan

- Calculate wave amplification factors for different seasons and locations using radiosondes and GPS
- Build IDL routines to create new versions of MERRA and ERA-interim with high-vertical resolution